

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

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SPAIN IS UNMASKED

Trickery of the Fraud Castilians Laid Bare Before the World.

DONS PLAY ROLE OF INJURED INNOCENCE

Profess to Await the Inevitable with Dignified Composure.

PRESS DISPATCHES ARE PRUNED TO ORDER

Fixed Up to Excite the Sympathies of European Governments.

SUBTERFUGE FAILS OF ITS OBJECT

Powers Are Cognizant of Spain's Inborn Knavery and the Time for Such Devices is Now Past.

Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company. LONDON, April 9.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The signed statement concerning the origin of the Maine disaster from J. P. Gibbins, inventor of the submarine mines used by Spain in Havana, has created a great sensation here. The Daily Mail published today, twenty-four hours after, without names, a story of the explosion similar in many respects to that furnished by Gibbins but inaccurate in some important particulars. The Mail says the English engineer who supplied the mines superintended laying them in Havana harbor, but Gibbins informs me this is not correct, as he was never in Havana. The chief author of the Mail account, as of Gibbins, is that it established the fact that a mine could only have been exploded by design and by the deliberate act of a Spanish engineer or officers in charge of the mine field observation station.

This revelation has evidently much impressed public opinion here and it has once more brought the Maine outrage into the foremost position as the final justifying cause in the present crisis. Not only England but Europe is waiting with keen expectancy for the launching of the president's message Monday. The situation so far as the European powers are concerned has had no fresh developments since the foreign ambassadors at Madrid, following the delivery of the president's dignified and decisive reply to the joint note, again urged the Spanish government to make concessions to obviate war.

SPAIN'S KNAVERY UNMASKED. Madrid dispatches published here today give a most effective picture of the composure and determination with which Spain and its ministry are awaiting the now inevitable hostilities. These dispatches are specially designed to excite European sympathy for the heroic resignation of Spain in the face of the impending disastrous conflict. But the time for these devices has passed. They deceive no one. Spanish knavery is too well understood.

The chancelleries of Europe in general hope now that if there is a conflict it will be short, sharp and decisive. But this is scarcely likely to be gratified, as it is believed Spanish tactics will be directed toward avoiding a naval engagement, relying on the prolongation of the war for a chance of further complications ensuing. It is stated here that upwards of 300 qualified British doctors have applied for services with the United States. Owing to the altered conditions of the service in the medical department of the British army arising from friction between the combatant and noncombatant branches because the former objects to surgeons having military rank and titles similar to their own, the young doctors are abstaining from offering themselves for army and navy vacancies. This condition of things has put the British army at a serious disadvantage in relation to its medical staff, and now the report is circulated here that in the United States army recognition of equal status for surgeons with officers of military rank is also denied. This report, unless denied, is well calculated to cause the majority of surgeons who volunteered for the American army to withdraw their names.

GERMAN NATION FOR PEACE.

Hope There Will Be No Rupture Between Spain and United States. Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press. BERLIN, April 9.—All news of the Hispano-American crisis is anxiously watched in Germany, as the opening of actual hostilities is expected, and German interests, especially its commercial interests, are involved. The newspapers, though still hoping that peace will not be broken, are now beginning to discuss the probable effect of war on trade. Public opinion is much divided, many of the papers expressing the belief that the United States ought to be satisfied with the concessions Spain is offering. Others declare, however, that the United States is right in demanding the absolute independence of Cuba as the only means of preventing a recurrence of the disturbances and quieting the just indignation in America at Spanish misrule. Hardly anybody in serious political circles doubts that war is coming, the points at issue being deemed irreconcilable, although every paper does full justice to President McKinley's moderation and evident desire for peace.

The national conservative newspapers have taken the occasion to point out that in the event of war Germany ought to seize the opportunity to obtain objects which its politicians have been aiming at for years. The Deutsche Zeitung, the leading organ of this party, expresses the hope that the German foreign office is arranging to "appropriate" Sancho, drive the Americans from there, and take possession of one or more of the Antilles, if possible, the Danish islands, as Germany, after Cuba has become American or independent will require a coaling station in these waters for its navy and merchant marine.

It is said at the foreign office here that the Cananaha incident has been satisfactorily settled, Spain agreeing to pay \$50,000 pecuniary damage for the destruction of German property and the lives taken by the insurgents in that part of Cuba.

In consequence of this settlement, the German war ship Geyer has been ordered to Brazil instead of going to Havana for the purpose of collecting an indemnity and the punishment of the perpetrators.

Germany will likely send one war ship to protect German interests in case of war and it is understood the navy department has instructed the officials at Kiel to send a vessel across the Atlantic. In case of an outbreak the official attitude of Germany will not be changed. Under no circumstances will it depart from the strictest neutrality.

The Spanish ambassador here, Senor De

Vigo, made another attempt during the last week to secure Germany's intervention or mediation, while Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria received his personal and confidential solicitations on the same subject with Emperor William.

Germany, however, has taken up the position that the question exclusively concerns the United States and Spain, and unless both of those countries ask German mediation or good offices any steps in the matter would be useless.

It is said on unexceptional authority that the queen regent is the initiator of the movement to enlist the pope in Spain's behalf, and Emperor Francis Joseph aided her, but Emperor William warned them that the step was likely to meet with the decided disapproval of the majority of Americans.

A diplomat at the Spanish embassy in conversation said: Spain is ready for war, if it comes. While it is true that a large number of the Spanish people are anxious for war, the government is trying to avoid it. In case of war the Spaniards can be depended on to stand by the queen regent and the young king, in spite of all domestic conspiring which is going on. It would be cowardly for them to act otherwise. The Yankee republic will find the present generation of Spaniards as chivalrous as their forefathers.

Lieutenant A. P. Niblack, the United States naval attaché here and at Rome, is awaiting orders to proceed to Italy again.

Commander William H. Benson, the agent of the United States Navy department in Europe, has been given authority to issue instructions to all United States naval representatives in Europe according to the requirements of the occasion. There is a possibility that they may all be recalled home.

On a strictly reliable authority it is learned that all the United States naval attachés here are ordered to end the negotiation for the purchase of war ships, munitions of war, etc. The reason for this is that the time is regarded as too short to allow for the transportation of the purchases to the United States before war is declared.

The same authority says heavy purchases have been made of war material, the nature of which is kept a profound secret, but which in the event of hostilities will play a most important role.

A member of Emperor William's household furnishes some interesting details of his majesty's trip to Palestine. He has finally decided to leave the empire behind, his physician forbidding horseback riding, and as driving in Palestine is impossible, she had to relinquish her trip, much to her regret.

The emperor's program, besides the dedication of the German church at Jerusalem, includes laying the cornerstone for the German school, parsonage and hospital. The latter will be erected on the ruins of the Muristan, in the heart of Jerusalem.

While he appears to be in no immediate danger, the end of King Otto is fast approaching. Abscesses are forming on his brain. He has lost all power of speech, and his appetite, which had hitherto been enormous, has failed. In addition, the afflicted king has ceased to be interested in his surroundings. When he is awake he incessantly wanders around his cell, with a shambling gait. He may live a couple of months longer.

In the Polish provinces the government is rightly condemning all developments and other objects bearing the Polish insignia and has been punishing the owners and vendors of such articles.

GERMANY WILL REMAIN NEUTRAL.

Has No Desire to Break Its Friendship with This Country. NEW YORK, April 9.—The New York Staats Zeitung will tomorrow publish an interview with its Berlin special correspondent had today with a high functionary of the imperial foreign office regarding the official attitude of Germany in the Hispano-American conflict. The functionary, after affirming anew that Germany would remain strictly neutral, continued as follows: We are suffering under the allegation that we have decided to side with Spain. Our own immediate interests and commercial relations are rather apt to trend our sympathies toward the United States. We joined the action of the powers in Washington without deviating an inch from the line of the strictest neutrality; we were guided by the consideration that the action of the members was not directed at interference, but was solely and exclusively intended to be an utterance of peace. It would have looked very queer had we, and only we, excluded ourselves from this purely platonic move. Spain, in that case, would have been justified in asserting that we sided with the United States.

We do not by any means defend Spanish misrule in Cuba, nor have we the least interest in preventing the separation of the island from Spain. But if the separation is performed too vehemently, then Spain would have to suffer too severely, and the monarchy there would be endangered. But, nevertheless, we will interfere under no circumstances whatever, if for no other cause than for the sake of the existing commercial relations. We sincerely wish to keep up the friendship with the United States which has stood the test of 100 years without ever being impaired.

GERMANY ABSOLUTELY NEUTRAL.

Takes No Sides in Controversy with Spain. BERLIN, April 9.—The semi-official North German Gazette says: "A statement has been made in foreign newspapers and here and there in German papers, that in the dispute between Spain and America, the German government has departed from the line of strict neutrality. It is impossible to discover wherein this view is based. From the beginning of the negotiations to the present hour the government has abstained from any act which could favor in any way of disturbing our relations with the United States, to which country Germany is bound by 100 years of unclouded friendship. Nothing in this attitude has been changed by the accession of Germany to the collective step of the powers in Washington, a step to which all the powers had previously assented, and which had in view solely and with all friendliness the humanitarian aim approved by the United States itself. We think we are not mistaken in saying that the government has in the policy of absolute neutrality which it has pursued."

WAR CLOUD AT EASTER TIME.

Nations Pay Little Heed to the Proclamation of Peace on Earth. Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press. LONDON, April 9.—The World's Easter Egg, as in 1897, has a war shape, giving the holiday makers of Great Britain an unusually interesting subject to talk about. Although the regular exodus of cabinet ministers has occurred, in view of the peculiar nature of the Hispano-American relations and the threatening clouds in the east, it has been decided not to take too great an advantage of Easter. Therefore, the ministers will not go far away from tele-

graph offices, and their bureaus will be open day and night. The annual turnout of the volunteers has also taken place, about 16,000 of them having gone to the Easter maneuvers and a big pleasure tour has been undertaken by the automobile club and by hundreds of thousands of bicycle riders who are enjoying the most balmy weather.

There is quite a scare here in regard to the dangers of British commerce, which is exposed to in the event of war. But at the admiralty and at the war office it is asserted that the fears expressed are practically groundless. It is pointed out that though the belligerents are not bound by the treaty of Paris the belligerents' actions in regard to neutrals would be determined by quite other considerations. If Spain searched the British vessels for American goods, it is believed it would bring on herself something stronger than a protest. There has been considerable criticism in shipping centers on the subject of the declaration made by the attorney general, Sir Richard Webster, in the House of Commons on Tuesday, shipping people holding that his legal doubts regarding the right to search captured neutral vessels would render seizures certain, thus placing British shippers in a precarious position.

NOT INCLINED TO PRIVATEERS.

Spanish Minister Does Not Encourage Privateers. Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company. MADRID, April 9.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—I am able to state that the marine minister has not encouraged people in Spain and abroad who sounded him about privateers, because the government knows most of the European governments, and England above all, are disposed to resist any interference of privateers with their merchant vessels. The minister of marine exclusively proposes to arm Spanish merchant steamers as auxiliaries of the naval force.

A Cadiz special contradicts the report about the early formation of two fleets, as the only vessels ready for the start are the ship Christopher Columbus, the cruiser Maria Theresa, which will be sent with the armed yacht Girald to Cape Verde to escort the torpedo squadron either back to Spain or to Cuba, according to the march of events. The battleships Pelayo, Carlos V, Numancia, Victoria, Garibaldi and Cisneros are at Cadiz to complete preparations requiring at least several weeks. Naval authorities are very anxious about coal for the war ships at home and in the colonies, buying up English and French coal. Vessels lying ready at Cadiz include the cruisers Alfonso XIII, Molina, the torpedo destroyers Proserpina, Destructor and Ochoa and five torpedo vessels.

ARTHUR E. HOUGHTON.

OPINION OF ITALIAN ADMIRAL.

Thinks Outcome of a Probable War Problematical.

Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company. ROME, April 9.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Admiral Enrico Acelinio, the senior Italian admiral, active servative commander of the first naval department and next to the minister of marine, made the following statement on the subject of the impending naval war between America and Spain: "America and Spain, neither having anticipated the imminence of a naval war, both are unprepared and especially the United States have not strengthened their naval forces since the prospect of war arose. It would be futile to attempt a detailed comparison of their fleets. If on the one hand Spain on paper has a more complete naval organization, on the other hand it must be recognized that the United States has immensely greater economic and industrial resources. Both have noble traditions of struggle for nationality. Spain counts on its naval annals for examples of true heroism, but America, while quite young in the ranks of nations, is able to write down to its credit pages amongst the most glorious in history, when it made headway against mighty nations with the aid of men like Farragut, who would be an honor to any country.

"Again, even examining and judging from the material strength of the ships of which the two fleets are composed, it is impossible to establish even a relative superiority, one over the other. The war would not be one of large battleships but of cruisers. The simple fact that the United States may momentarily have the smaller number of ships can prove nothing, as she is in a position to purchase more. There is no reason to assume, in fact there is every reason to reject the possibility of Spain blockading the harbors of the United States. Its coast line is too extensive for even an attempt to be made at a blockade by a fleet such as that of Spain, and from a strategic point of view it would not be advisable, besides, Spain must have a recollection of a war in South America wherein, in spite of many acts of valor, the work of blockading proved of very little efficacy."

POPE TRIES HIS HAND AGAIN.

Wants McKinley to Hold His Message a Little Longer.

Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company. ROME, April 9.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Vatican is striving now—but so far in vain—to secure a further postponement of President McKinley's message to the United States congress. The pope is informed that the message—also not an ultimatum strictly speaking—must render war inevitable for the American demands are not to be comprehended in the spirit of the document are incompatible with Spain's moral and material interests. After the message is transmitted to congress Spain will precipitate hostilities in order not to allow America time to arm and prepare.

The Popula Romanu, which speaks with more authority than any other Italian newspaper, says the consequence in Europe will be depression in credit and a rise in the price of grain, cotton, petroleum and tobacco, the supplies of which will be largely cut.

Movements of the Spanish Fleet.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Two of the Spanish cruisers which have been in the Cape de Verde islands, where one of the torpedo boats is rendezvous. This information came to the Navy department today. These two vessels are the Cristobal Colon and the Infanta Maria Teresa, both armored cruisers. The information in possession of the Navy department is that only a portion of the original torpedo fleet that left Spain and the Canaries, presumably for Porto Rico, reached the Cape de Verde islands.

Still at St. Vincent.

Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company. ST. VINCENT, Cape Verde Islands, April 9.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Spanish torpedo fleet remains here still. A Portuguese man-of-war arrived yesterday. Oregon Sails with Sealed Orders. LIMA, Peru, April 9.—The United States war ship Oregon sailed under sealed orders. It is supposed its destination is Sandy Point, Magellan, where it will join the Marietta.

LEE LEAVES HAVANA

United States Consul General Takes His Final Departure.

STARS AND STRIPES NO LONGER FLOAT

Consulate Turned Over to Great Britain's Representative.

REFUGEE FLOTILLA LEAVES THE HARBOR

Three American War Ships Stand Ready to Guard the Procession.

BLANCO DECLINES TO SEE CONSUL LEE

Too Busy or Too Sick to Receive the American Representative, Who Calls to Pay His Respects.

Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company. HAVANA, April 9.—6 p. m.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The American flag flies no longer in Havana. It disappeared just as the Fern's flag staff turned round Morro. At 6 the Evelyn opened the start; the Olivette followed; then the Bache and the Fern closed the line, carrying Lee, the consulate staff and the American correspondents. Far off on the horizon three American war ships awaited the American refugee flotilla. Lee goes sorry he was unable to see Blanco, who was ill when Lee called at the palace. Golan, who remains in charge of the American consulate, is a good friend of Blanco and had a friendly conference with him.

SYLVESTER SCOVELL.

HAVANA, April 9.—9:20 p. m.—(AT 10 o'clock Consul General Lee, accompanied by his staff, boarded the dispatch boat Fern and Consul Springer and Barker went on board at 6 o'clock. The Machina wharf, where they embarked, was crowded with curious persons, but no discourtesy was shown.

At 5:30 the American vessels began leaving port. The Spanish tug Sule towed out the schooner James H. Dudley, which arrived here Thursday last from Pensacola with lumber, but did not discharge its cargo. The steamer Evelyn followed with about forty passengers and after it came the Olivette, with 247 passengers, among whom were Miss Clara Barton and other representatives of the Red Cross society, who have been engaged in relief work in the island.

The Olivette was followed by the Bache with ten passengers, and last of all came the Fern, which left at 6 o'clock, having on board Consul General Lee, Consul Springer and Barker, Consular Clerks Foca, Dolz and Drain. Correspondents Johnston, Pepper, Redding, Akere, Franke, Dunning, Nichols and Sevel, Messrs. G. Lawton Childe and William Lawton and Dr. Brunner. The Fern is commanded by Lieutenant Commander Sawyer. Ensign Fowelson was also on board. There was shipped today on the steamer Orizaba \$425,000 in French gold for New York.

El Correo asserts that sixteen electors from the suburb of Chavez who voted at the last election, left today, having been supplied with passports as American citizens.

STORY OF LAST DAY IN HAVANA.

Penell Sketch of Events as They Take Place.

Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company. HAVANA, April 9.—9 a. m.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—American citizens and all who have money have purchased tickets and already begin to crowd the consulate and the Plant line ticket office and the evacuation day of the American colony promises to be a big affair.

Nothing is being done at Sagua for American citizens. Consul Barker says he had neither ship nor money, and that even if he had had a steamer, not five families out of the 400 American citizens there have money enough to pay eleven miles' railroad fare to Sagua's seaport.

Lee and Gullon, the British consul general, are now conferring over the transfer of the American consulate to England's care.

The two consuls general are just now starting to meet Blanco at the palace, one to bid official farewell to the general and pay his respects and the other to shoulder before the Spanish authorities new responsibilities.

General Lee's last baggage is being carried to the Fern. Already boats are dotting the harbor between the shore and the little refuge fleet and the American exodus has begun.

2:30—Lee boarded the Fern at noon and lunched with Captain Cowles. It is yet generally thought he is in the consulate. Vice Consul Springer is just finishing the issue of some tickets to refugees. There is not one anti-American demonstration in the street. The discipline is the same as in London and no evident intention of increasing the police force.

A high wind blowing in the harbor makes embarkation difficult in small sail boats. All the steam launches are taxed to the utmost capacity.

Ensign Fowelson has just finished his visits of official courtesy ashore and aboard the Alfonso XII in behalf of the Fern's commander. Lee has ordered all American ships out of the harbor as quickly as possible. The Fern leaves last.

British Consul Gullon is on the point of sealing the effects of the United States consulate, although Springer may stay over till tomorrow to dispatch the remainder, wishing to take the Seneca, due tomorrow, for New York direct. One American schooner is now getting under way. The local press counsels moderation, by order of

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—Fair; Colder; Variable Winds.

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Temperature at Omaha:

Table with 4 columns: Hour, Deg., Hour, Deg. Rows for 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 10 a.m., 11 a.m., 12 m.

Blanco, censor Mendez ruthlessly red pencils hostile articles. By 6 o'clock the red, white and blue will disappear from Havana harbor.

BLANCO REFUSES TO RECEIVE LEE.

Too Busy to Bid Goodbye to the American Consul.

HAVANA, April 9.—At 10 o'clock this morning Consul General Lee, accompanied by British Consul Golan, called on General Blanco to bid him goodbye. The governor general was very busy and could not receive General Lee. The American flag upon the consulate building has been taken down by consular employes.

HYATT ARRIVES AT KINGSTON.

United States Consul at Santiago Is New Safe.

KINGSTON, Island of Jamaica, April 9.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—United States Consul Pulaski F. Hyatt, who was brought to this island from Santiago, Cuba, to escape the wrath of a Spanish mob, arrived here today by train from Port Antonio. He is awaiting orders from the State department at Washington.

The Americans who came with him in the steam frigate Brookline, sent by Consul Dent, stationed here, have gone on to Boston by the same steamer—which dumped its passengers and cargo here in order to rescue imperiled citizens of the United States.

Among the immediate causes of the withdrawal of Consul Hyatt and his fellow Americans was a vicious threatening demonstration in the theater in Santiago, clearly indicating that they were in imminent danger. So Mr. Hyatt sent to Consul Dent for a ship to take them away. When Mr. Dent chartered the Brookline to go to Santiago he also chartered the Beverley, another Boston frigate in the West India trade, to go to Cienfuegos, Cuba, to bring away Consul McGarr and the Americans resident there, who were in great danger, too. The Beverley did not return to Jamaica, but sailed from Cienfuegos for Boston, intending to stop at Key West to let Consul McGarr and others land there.

ENGLISH SHIPS AT KINGSTON.

Three Vessels Have Already Sailed for the Jamaica City.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 9.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The local war office has just received cable advice that three British war ships have sailed for this island, being ordered to cruise along the Jamaican shores. The island war office has received cable instructions to prepare immediate quarters for two line regiments, which will arrive next week from Halifax. The general in command here says he had no previous advice of the coming of either ships or soldiers, but he infers that they are sent because Jamaica being the nearest British point to the focus of the coming war, England desires to have a strong force here in the event of complications. The news has caused a great stir, drawing rumors in military circles that England contemplates giving aid to America, by sending the Jamaica garrison to Cuba, if the United States decides on a military occupation of that island or of Porto Rico.

WAINWRIGHT IS IN WASHINGTON.

Executive Officer of the Maine Returns to Secretary's Long.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Lieutenant Commander Richard Wainwright, executive officer of the Maine, arrived here tonight and reported his return to Secretary Long. He was the last officer of the Maine to leave Havana. He denied himself as all newspaper men, who sought his views as to the cause of the explosion and the situation in Havana at the time of his departure.

There is an impression among naval officers that Secretary Long proposes to compliment Commander Wainwright by giving him the important assignment of chief of the Bureau of Naval Information, which carries with it ex-officio membership on the naval strategic board charged with the formulation of plans of operations in the event of war with Spain.

The only thing that will interfere with this arrangement is the well known desire of Commander Wainwright for active duty afloat in the event of hostilities with Spain. It is pretty well settled that if he is not assigned to the Bureau of Naval Information he will be given command of a fine war ship.

OBJECT OF AMBASSADOR'S VISIT.

To Allow McKinley a Chance to State Necessity for Intervention.

PARI, April 9.—It is officially announced here that the visit of the ambassadors at Washington to President McKinley was primarily in order to give the president the opportunity of notifying Europe of the necessity for the intervention of the United States in Cuba.

SPAIN FULLY GRANTS AN ARMISTICE

Captain General Blanco is Authorized to Proclaim the Fact Today.

PROUD CASTILIANS BOW TO THE WILL OF THE POWERS

Another and an Unexpected Turn in the Complications Which for Weeks Have Taxed the Brains and Patience of the Administration—Latest Change in the International Kaleidoscope Not Likely to Have Any Effect Upon the Well Matured Plans of President McKinley.

MADRID, April 9.—3:15 p. m.—A visit by the foreign ministers to Senor Gullon, minister of foreign affairs, resulted in a meeting of the cabinet, at which a resolution was adopted to grant an armistice to the insurgents in Cuba.

6 p. m.—United States Minister Woodford has been officially informed that the Spanish government today telegraphed to the pope that in view of his urgent request, fortified today by a visit from the representatives in Madrid of the great powers, they (the Spanish government), have telegraphed to General Blanco in Cuba instructing him to issue an armistice proclamation tomorrow, the duration of the armistice to be as he decides.

General Woodford has no information relative to the withdrawal of the American war ships. This afternoon General Woodford paid a visit to Senor Gullon, minister of foreign affairs. The general opinion this evening is that today's events settle satisfactorily the first stage of the Spanish-American difficulty and insure peace.

6:45 p. m.—The ambassadors collectively called upon Senor Gullon, requesting that Spain grant the armistice so repeatedly begged for by the pope. The cabinet then met.

General Correa, minister of war, and Admiral Bermejo, minister of marine, objected to the granting of an armistice on the ground that it would be disparaging to Spanish arms.

The representative of Russia, as a military power, replied that he considered it would be no disparagement.

Objection was made on the ground that there was no guarantee that the insurgents would accept an armistice.

The powers replied that in that case armistice would only mean a cessation of hostilities and insisted on Spain offering a last chance for the sake of negotiations for peace. If the insurgents continued hostilities the Spaniards would be allowed legitimate self-defense.

The cabinet then agreed that an armistice be granted. The decision was attended by the usual solemnity of the drafting of the minutes, while the entire ministry signed.

The news of the granting of an armistice was received on the bourse with satisfaction, and a rapid advance in values quickly followed.

MESSAGE MAY BE POSTPONED.

7:15 p. m.—The ministers upon being questioned by the reporters refused to give any information on the negotiations of the powers. If the war is not concluded immediately the United States is to withdraw all moral and material support from the insurgents. It is believed the presentation of the president's message to congress will again be postponed, the Epoca thinks, until Friday next.

General Correa, minister of war, after the council, which lasted two hours, said to the correspondent of the Associated Press: "We yielded to the prayer of the great powers, granting what we had refused to the United States."

LONDON, April 10.—Special dispatches from Madrid received this afternoon say Senor Gullon, the foreign minister, having received important telegrams from Washington, immediately went to the residence of Senor Sagasta, where a protracted interview was held. Senor Gullon then went to the palace, where a cabinet meeting was held.

Senor Gullon said the ambassadors of the powers had asked Spain to grant an armistice with a view of asking negotiations for a settlement on the question. The council had a long and serious discussion, during which Senor Sagasta went out and consulted the queen regent, when it was decided to grant an armistice for five days on the following conditions:

"That the United States should cease to lend moral and material support to the insurgents; that the American squadron in the vicinity of Cuba be withdrawn, and that the American war vessels near the Philippine islands should be withdrawn. If the United States declines these conditions it is declared the powers will openly lend their support to Spain."

The correspondent in Madrid of a news agency here says that if the insurgents shall not have laid down their arms by the end of five days the war will be resumed and Spain will receive the moral support of the powers.

MESSAGE GOES IN MONDAY.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—President McKinley received a cable dispatch from Minister Woodford at Madrid tonight announcing that the Spanish government had granted an armistice for Cuba.

The essential fact that Spain had conceded what the powers and the pope had for many days been urging upon it dispelled for the moment the darkness of the war clouds and brought in its stead what was regarded at least as a faint hope of a peaceful solution of the pending difficulty.

The receipt of this news has not, however, resulted in any change of the administration's program of sending the president's message Monday. It was avowedly announced that the president would send his message to congress on Monday. Whether he will add anything regarding the proposed armistice nothing could be definitely learned.

It is to be recalled, however, that a development of this character would receive attention at the president's hand, although it could not be learned tonight that his attention would include more than a recital of fact.

At the conclusion of the conference with the president tonight it was expressed as the belief of one of the conferees that there would be no change in the message.

One of the men in the conference expressed the opinion that the proposed armistice tended toward a peaceful solution of the Cuban question, although he declined to venture a suggestion as to how the proposition would be received by congress.

The Maine incident will still be left for solution, he said, and that is the question on which congress and the country at present are exceedingly sensitive.

The news of Spain's action spread quickly and aroused great interest and activity throughout the evening. The first word as to Spain's concession came to Mr. Martineau, the papal delegate, at 6:30 p. m., and announced from the vatican that the papal uncle at Madrid had been advised that an armistice was granted.

Mgr. Martineau sent for Archbishop Ireland, and soon after the message from the vatican was repeated by telephone to the White House. At the same time